(ख) यदि हां, तो 30 नवम्बर, 1993 तक सरकार को इस प्रकार की कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या बाजार पाटने को रोकने संबंधी प्राधिकरण द्वारा उक्त शिकायतों के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम तथा सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ नियमों के अन्यन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी को सामान्यतः पाटन रोधी कार्रवाई तभी शुरू करनी होती है जबकि प्रभारित घरेलू उद्योग द्वारा या उसकी ओर से ऐसा लिखित अनुरोध प्राप्त हो जाए जिसके पाटन के बारे में, घरेलू उद्योग को हुई क्षति के बारे में तथा इन दोनों बातों में कारणात्य संबंध के बारे में साक्ष्य दिये गये हों।

प्राधिकृत अधिकारी को दो शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनमें भारतीय बाजार में चीनी मूल की दवाओं के पाटन के बारे में आरोप लगाया गया है। पहले मामले में आवेदन करने वाली फर्म "घरेलू उद्योग" के उस पारिभाषिक शब्द के अर्थ के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती है जैसा कि सीमाशुल्क (डम्प की गई वस्तुओं की पहचान, आकलन तथा शुल्क या अतिरिक्त शुल्क वसूली तथा क्षति का निर्धारण) नियम, 1985 में दिया गया है। दिनांक 30-11-1993 की दूसरी शिकायत 11-12-93 को मिली और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

2389. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the relationship between various Export Promotion Councils and Government and whether Government will recognise elected Presidents and other officials etc. of Export Promotion Councils which have come to the adverse notice of the Government; and

(b) is Government considering stopping of official recognition grant in aid, award functions, inauguration functions etc. of such Councils ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The relationship between Export Promotion Councils and Government is governed by Chapter XIII of the Export-Import Policy. The Export Promotion Councils are non-profit organisations registered under the Companies Act and Societies Registration Act, as the case may be and as per para 149, would be autonomous and shall regulate their own affairs. While the Government recognises the Export Promotion Councils, there is no separate provision for recognition of elected President and other officials.

(b) The Government support to the EPCs would depend upon (a) effective discharge of functions assigned to them; (b) democratisation of the membership of the EPCs; (c) democratic elections of office bearers of the EPCs being held regularly; and (d) timely audit of the accounts of the EPCs.

JUTE MODERNISATION FUND

2390. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute modernisation fund which was launched seven years ago failed to achieve its objective due to failure in preparing a viable rehabilitation scheme for Jute Modernisation;

(b) if so, what are the impediments that have been identified in the modernisation scheme;

(c) how the funds have been spent since its inception, stating the results achieved so far, in the rehabilitation of the Jute mills ; and

(d) what strategy has been worked out by Government to fulfill the task ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)

and (b) The progress of the Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme (JMFS) has not been satisfactory mainly due to unsatisfactory progress in the development of indigenous machinery thereby restricting the scop of modernisation, failure of circular looms in the direction of modernisation and non-receipt of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction's approval for rehabilitation of the Companies.

(c) Out of the total fund of Rs. 150 crores, Rs. 88.58 crores have been sanctioned to 20 mills and amount disbursed is Rs. 42.81 crores to 13 Jute Mills. The Mills have acquired or installed various types of macinery such as the Jute Goods spreader, felt plant, precision winders, carpet plants circular looms, extrusion plant etc.

(d) A High Powered Committee constituted to look into various aspects of Jute Industry has recommended, inter-alia, that the existing modernisation scheme should be revamped to provide greater flexibility and scope for participation by a number of Jute Mills with the main objective of facilitating diversification under the Scheme. The Committee has also suggested that a package of incentives should be worked out to motivate Industry to take up Modernisation work rapidly.

EXPORT OF ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITERS

2391. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA :
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU :
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) wheher it is a fact that India has captured a good market for export of electronic typewriters ; if so, what are the production domestic demand and export figures for the past three years, including exports to Russia; and

(b) whether it is a fact that while personal computers and manual typewriters attract 15 percent Excise duty, Electronic Typewriters attract 25 percent Excise duty; if so, what are the reasons for such disparity, especially when personal computers and electronic typewriter belong to the same category of products ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Electronic typewriters are being exported to various countries including Russia. The production of typewriters both electronic and mannual during the past three years is as under :—

(in thousand nos.)

1990-91	120.28
1991-92	115.86
1992-93	108.14

Domestic demand estimates for electronic typewriters are not available. The export figures for the last three years, including export to Russia, are as under :—

Year	Qty.	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1990-91	752	134.31
1991-92	253	88.60
1992-93	717	154.64

(SOURCE : DGCI&S)